



BM62G3 – PERILAKU KONSUMEN

### PROSES KEPUTUSAN KONSUMEN: PENGENALAN MASALAH

OSA OMAR SHARIF

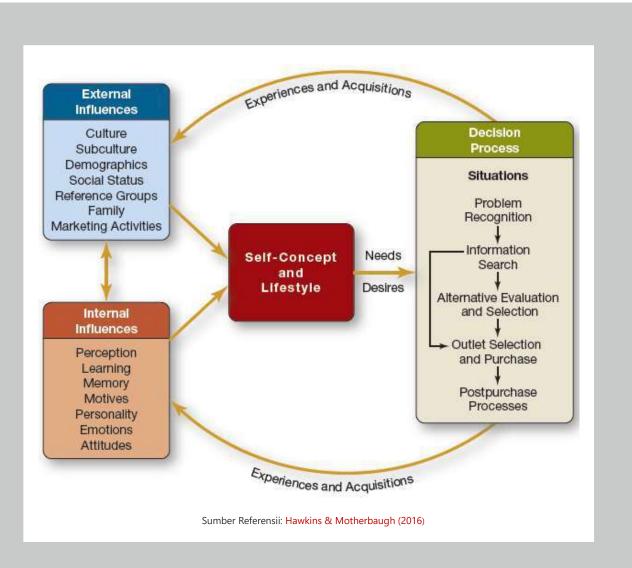
S1 MBTI – FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS





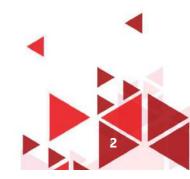
# Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand the impact of purchase involvement on the decision process and be able to differentiate purchase involvement from product involvement.
- 2. Know the various types of decision making used by consumers.
- 3. Know what problem recognition is, how it occurs and how it fits into the consumer decision-making process.
- 4. Understand how the importance of a recognized problem and the degree of discrepancy between the desired and actual state each contributes to the motivation to solve the problem.
- 5. Understand how marketing strategy can be developed based on problem recognition and its effect on the consumer decision process.





### Overall Model of Consumer Behavior





#### What is Purchase Involvement?

Purchase involvement is the level of concern for, or interest in, the purchase process triggered by the need to consider a particular purchase.

#### > What factors influence purchase involvement?

- Individual Characteristics
- Product Characteristics
- Situational Characteristics

### How does purchase involvement differ from product involvement?

Product Involvement (Enduring Involvement) is a high level of involvement with a brand or a product category.



## Involvement



#### What is problem recognition?

Problem recognition is the result of a discrepancy between a desired state and an actual state that is sufficient to arouse and activate the decision process.

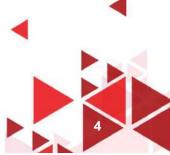
#### Consumer problems can be:

- 1. Active
- 2. Inactive

#### What factors determine a consumer's level of motivation to solve a particular problem?

1. The magnitude of the discrepancy between the desired and actual states.

2. The relative importance of the problem.



### Problem Recognition



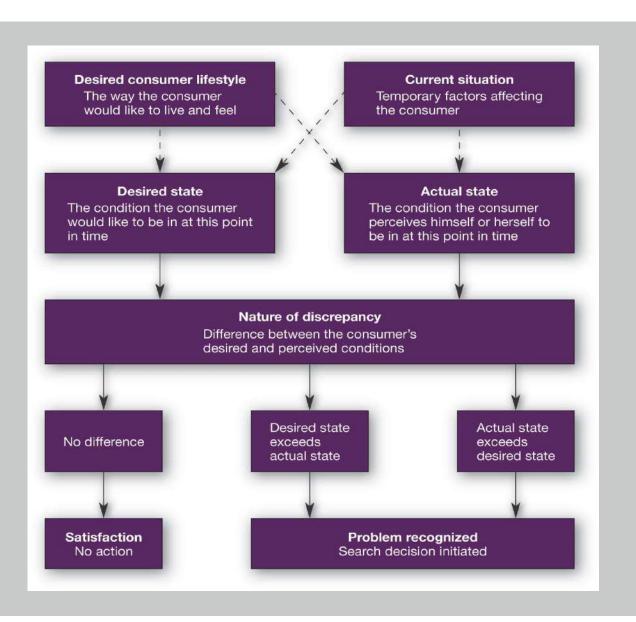




Sumber Referensii: Hawkins & Motherbaugh (2016)

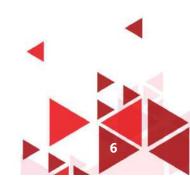
### Active vs. Inactive Problem







### The Process of Problem Recognition

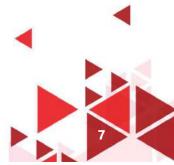






#### Culture/subculture Past decisions Social status Normal depletion Reference group Less Product/brand performance than Household characteristics Individual development Financial status/expectations Equal Desired Actual to state state Previous decisions <- Emotions Individual development Greater > Government/consumer groups than Emotions Availability of products Motives < Situation Situation

### Non-marketing Factors Affecting Problem Recognition





#### Measuring Consumer Problems

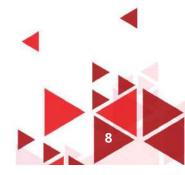
- Activity Analysis
- Product Analysis
- Problem Analysis
- Human Factors and Emotion Research

#### Reacting to Problem Recognition

#### Activating Problem Recognition

- Generic versus Selective
- Approaches:
  - 1. Increase Discrepancy
  - 2. Increase Perceptions of Importance of Discrepancy
  - 3. Influence Timing of Problem Recognition

#### Suppressing Problem Recognition



## Impact on Marketing Strategy





### Generic versus Selective





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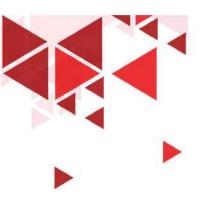


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### Activating Problem Recognition







## **TERIMA KASIH**

